United Nations A/61/884–S/2007/249

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 April 2007
English
Original: Spanish

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 66, 80 and 100

Right of peoples to self-determination

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 24 April 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the decision of a court of the United States of America to grant the release on bail of the terrorist, Luis Posada Carriles.

The Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is of the view that the release of Luis Posada Carriles is an act of the utmost contempt for justice and for the victims of terrorism.

In light of the importance of this matter, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the official communiqué of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, dated 22 April 2007, which calls for a firm response from Governments and multilateral organizations to prevent impunity for the promoters and perpetrators of terrorist acts and reiterates the request made to the Government of the United States of America for the immediate extradition of Luis Posada Carriles (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 66, 80 and 100, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aura Mahuampi **Rodriguez de Ortiz**
Alternate Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-32590 (E) 020507 020507

Annex to the letter dated 24 April 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Communiqué of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: release of Posada Carriles shows utmost contempt for justice and for the victims of terrorism

22 April 2007

The release of the terrorist Luis Posada Carriles is the final result of the manoeuvre set in motion by the Government of George W. Bush to protect him, thereby promoting impunity and shamelessly mocking the memory of the victims of the bombing of the Cubana Airlines flight in 1976.

This act of complicity committed by the unprincipled leader of the United States of America is an attempt to buy the silence of Posada Carriles, who during his many years of criminal activity was an agent of the United States Central Intelligence Agency and a key figure of the Bush clan, as the declassified documents of the United States Government have shown. He is therefore in possession of valuable information about the criminal activities against the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Since the 1970s, this terrorist has been involved in numerous plots to track down, torture and assassinate men and women throughout the length and breadth of our continent. His most notorious crimes were the bombing of the Cuban plane in Barbados, the torture and murder of social leaders in Venezuela, his support for terrorist operations in Central America against Nicaragua and El Salvador, and the killing with explosives of tourists in Cuba, among other crimes for which he is responsible.

The United States Government had available to it various options for legally detaining him by declaring him a terrorist, as it is quick to do when it suits its purpose, but it chose instead to release him. He could also have been detained on immigration charges of illegal entry or held pending extradition, as requested by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under the extradition agreement it has signed with the United States of America.

The idea of continuing to use his services to act against the continent's leaders could have been the reason for his release. Releasing a known terrorist is a decision that illustrates and confirms the double standard of a Government which claims to be fighting terrorism while at the same time it supports these murderous acts by its own conduct.

This regrettable decision has been taken today, 19 April, a historic day for Latin American independence. It is a decision that shows utter disrespect for justice and for the victims of terrorism. The conscience of the peoples of Latin America will relentlessly pursue terrorists and one of their principal accomplices, the current President of the United States of America.

The Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela calls upon international public opinion and upon peoples everywhere to mobilize and on Governments and multilateral organizations to take firm action so that terrorists and their backers do not go unpunished and reiterates its request to the Government of the United States of America for the immediate extradition of this dangerous criminal.

United Nations A/61/885–S/2007/246

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 April 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 27 April 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instruction of my Government, I am writing the present letter to convey the views of Turkey in the wake of the recent developments about the Cyprus issue.

The Greek Cypriot side, encouraged by its membership in the European Union, is yet again pursuing a policy that generates tension in the eastern Mediterranean. By its attitude and actions, the Greek Cypriot side not only continues to be a source of instability in the area but also further complicates the efforts aimed at bringing a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem.

According to the Treaties of Establishment, Alliance and Guarantee of 1960, Turkey, Greece and Great Britain are the guarantor States in the context of Cyprus, and any military arrangement on the island is subject to their consent. In defiance of the stipulations of the above-mentioned international treaties, the Greek Cypriot side has recently signed an "Agreement in the Field of Defence" with France. This Agreement undoubtedly contravenes the 1960 state of affairs. Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have declared the Agreement null and void, given that the Greek Cypriot Administration has no right or legitimacy to claim or to act on behalf of the whole island and, as such, is neither entitled nor authorized to sign agreements of this nature.

Another example of the provocative policy pursued by the Greek Cypriot side regards delimiting maritime jurisdiction areas in the eastern Mediterranean. Bilateral agreements signed by the Greek Cypriot side in this regard prejudge the fundamental rights of the Turkish Cypriot people and run counter to international law. Maritime delimitation in a semi-enclosed sea like the eastern Mediterranean can only be effected by agreement, with the consent of all parties concerned and by respecting their mutual rights. Apart from the rights of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Turkey, under international law, has legitimate rights and interests in the eastern Mediterranean and is resolved to defend them. Moreover, as will be recalled, owing to the potential implications involved, the United Nations Comprehensive Settlement Plan of 2004 deliberately left out this subject, with the

07-32584 (E) 030507

understanding that it would be determined by the "Parliament of the new Partnership State" following the comprehensive settlement.

At the core of the problem stands the unlawful claim of the Greek Cypriot side to be the legitimate successor of the Government of "the Republic of Cyprus" of 1960. Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 186 (1964) which, in paragraph 4, recommended the creation, "with the consent of the Government of Cyprus", of a United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot side has been portraying itself as the sole owner of the title of "Government of Cyprus" and is conducting day-to-day business in international forums as if it represented the island and its peoples as a whole.

In fact, at the time the resolution was adopted, the Turkish Cypriots, the Government of Turkey and the United Kingdom did register their understanding with the United Nations that the "consent of the Government of Cyprus" would mean the consent of a Government that was established and functioning in accordance with the 1960 treaties, and the Greek Cypriot Administration has not been the Government that the 1960 Constitution envisioned.

The views and reservation of the Government of Turkey on this issue were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and of then Secretary-General U Thant, both orally and in writing, on many occasions during the period before and after the adoption of resolution 186 (1964). All relevant documents can be found in the United Nations archives.

The resolution did not create a legal right for the perpetuation of "Government of Cyprus" status and cannot be used as a basis for jurisdiction over the entire island, as is the case with the signing of the delineation agreements. In other words, the island of Cyprus is governed neither legally nor in its totality by the Greek Cypriot side.

Turkey therefore holds the view that resolution 186 (1964) should be revisited due to the facts that have emerged on the Cyprus issue following the simultaneous referendums on the United Nations Settlement Plan. The very same facts have also created the necessity for revision of Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984), which have become tools for suppressing and isolating the Turkish Cypriot people.

In his report of 28 May 2004 to the Security Council, your predecessor, Kofi Annan, addressed the unfair isolations and underlined that efforts towards ending the restrictions did not contradict Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984). I quote: "this [Turkish Cypriot] vote has undone whatever rationale might have existed for pressuring and isolating them ... I would hope they [members of the Security Council] can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies, to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)". It is still not late for the Security Council to take action on the report, which will bring about a new perspective.

Recent developments have shown once again the urgency of a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue. However, prospect for a solution seems bleak owing to the ongoing unwillingness of the Greek Cypriot side. The process, which was initiated on 8 July 2006 to prepare the ground for a comprehensive settlement,

seems to be deadlocked owing to Greek Cypriot delaying tactics. The Turkish side has supported the 8 July process from the outset, with the expectation that it would lead to meaningful and fully fledged negotiations for a comprehensive settlement. Apparently, pursuant to the referendums and their accession to the European Union, the Greek Cypriots have attempted to shift the basis of the Cyprus question from the United Nations to the European Union. In line with this new attitude, they distance themselves from any process initiated by the United Nations.

In his letter to you dated 3 April 2007, Mehmet Ali Talat, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, explained very clearly why the Greek Cypriot side should not be allowed to exploit this process. President Talat warned that without a specific timetable and predetermined topics, the whole process would turn into "talking shops" that could be used by the Greek Cypriot side to achieve its declared policy of "osmosis". Finally, he expressed his readiness to engage without delay in fully fledged negotiations under the United Nations framework. Turkey shares President Talat's concerns and fully supports him in his endeavours.

Turkey keeps its determination to contribute to the efforts to find a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem under your mission of good offices as well as under the long-established United Nations framework and parameters, namely for, political equality, bizonality, equal status and a new Partnership State.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/61/886

General Assembly

Distr.: General
30 April 2007

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda items 123 and 132

Human resources management

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and comprehensive report prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/296 on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including policy development, implementation and full justification of proposed capacity on personnel conduct issues

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (A/60/861) and the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/296 on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including policy development, implementation and full justification of proposed capacity on personnel conduct issues (A/60/862).

2. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the status of measures relating to sexual exploitation and abuse measures and of conduct and discipline activities. In the paragraphs below, the Committee makes further comments on a number of issues.

3. The Advisory Committee was informed that conduct and discipline activities have been structured in a three-pronged approach: (a) Prevention, i.e. uniform standards, training and awareness-raising, public information and outreach, staff welfare and recreation; (b) Enforcement, i.e. investigations, monitoring and follow-up and data management; and (c) remedial, i.e. assistance and compensation to victims and repair to the reputations of wrongfully accused personnel.

07-32547 (E) 020507

4. The Advisory Committee was also provided with a breakdown of existing general temporary assistance positions relating to conduct and discipline for the period 2006/07, as summarized below:

Table 1

Mission[a]	*Total*	*International*	*National*
MONUC	14	7	7
UNMIS	10	5	5
UNMIL	7	4	3
MINUSTAH	7	4	3
UNOCI	7	4	3
UNMIK	7	5	2
ONUB	6	3	3
UNIFIL	6	5	1
UNMIT	5	4	1
UNMEE	3	2	1
UNAMA	2	1	1
UNOMIG	2	1	1
MINURSO	2	1	1
UNAMI	2	1	1
UNIOSIL	1	1	0
UNMIN	1	1	0
Total[b]	**82**	**49**	**33**

[a] MONUC = United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNMIS = United Nations Mission in the Sudan; UNMIL = United Nations Mission in Liberia; MINUSTAH = United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; UNOCI = United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire; UNMIK = United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; ONUB = United Nations Operation in Burundi; UNIFIL = United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon; UNMIT = United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste; UNMEE = United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea; UNAMA = United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNOMIG = United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia; MINURSO = United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; UNAMI = United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNIOSIL = United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone; UNMIN = United Nations Mission in Nepal.

[b] The Advisory Committee was informed that all conduct and discipline general temporary assistance positions were currently filled, with the exception of UNOMIG, UNAMI and UNMIN.

5. There are two categories of misconduct. Category I includes high-risk and complex matters, including serious criminal cases and cases of sexual exploitation and abuse; category II includes lower risk matters, such as personnel matters, contract disputes and basic management issues.

6. With regard to category I misconduct, the Advisory Committee was provided with updated information on sexual exploitation and abuse, as set out in the table below.

Table 2

Year	*Number of reported category I allegations*[a]
2004	105
2005	340
2006	357
2007	43 (first quarter of 2007)
Total	**845**

[a] Allegations related only to sexual exploitation and abuse.

As of the first quarter of 2007, investigations had been completed on 396 personnel (74 military personnel, 24 police personnel and 98 civilian staff members).

7. The Advisory Committee notes from table 2 above that although the number of sexual exploitation and abuse cases went up during the first two years after the establishment of the conduct and discipline team the number is now declining. The Committee also notes from the recent report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on its investigation into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in the Ituri region (Bunia) in the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/61/841) that allegations of 217 instances had been received but that despite what collectively was a clear pattern of exploitation, it had became virtually impossible to substantiate specific instances of sexual exploitation and abuse by conclusive evidence. The investigation report concluded that only one of a total of 217 allegations could be substantiated. **The Committee trusts that the implementation of the strategy set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/862), which provides, inter alia, for the training of military, police and civilian personnel, will lead to a significant decrease in the number of cases of serious misconduct.**

8. With regard to category II misconduct, the Advisory Committee was informed that a total of 416 allegations were made against personnel of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in 2006. As of the first quarter of 2007, 132 allegations of category II misconduct had been reported. This represents an increase of 26 per cent compared with the same period in 2006.

9. In paragraph 52 of its recent report on the report of the Redesign Panel on the United Nations system of administration of justice (A/61/815), the Advisory Committee noted that it will comment on the Panel's recommendations concerning disciplinary measures when the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the intersessional working group of the Staff-Management Coordination Committee is submitted. The formulation of disciplinary measures for misconduct is in the process of development. **Serious misconduct, especially with respect to sexual exploitation and abuse, deserves to be highlighted within the context of the redesign of the internal system of justice in order to ensure that an effective Organization-wide framework is developed and implemented.**

Conclusion

10. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its sixty-first session in connection with the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations are indicated in the reports of the Secretary-General (A/60/861, para. 22, and A/60/862, para. 64). **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the reports.**

United Nations A/61/886*

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 May 2007

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda items 123 and 132

Human resources management

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

07-32547* (E) 070507

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Conclusion

10. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its sixty-first session in connection with the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations are indicated in the reports of the Secretary-General (A/60/861, para. 22, and A/60/862, para. 64). **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the reports.**

United Nations A/61/887–S/2007/247

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
1 May 2007
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 30 April 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you hereinafter a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 15 to 21 April 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-32719 (E) 020507 020507

Annex to the identical letters dated 30 April 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 15 to 21 April 2007, inclusive

Air violations

On 15 April 2007:

- Between 1000 and 1105 hours two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, heading north over the Shab'a Farms, circled over the sea between Shikka and Tripoli, headed east and circled over Baalbek and Hirmil, then left Lebanese airspace over the said Farms;

- Between 1200 and 1320 hours two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Shikka, proceeded south as far as Nabatiyah, then turned back and left over the sea off Shikka.

On 16 April 2007:

- Between 0110 and 0155 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, proceeded as far as Sidon, circled over the regions of the South, then left over the sea off Naqurah.

On 17 April 2007:

- Between 1010 and 1230 hours hostile military aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area;

- At 1832 hours an Israeli enemy helicopter took off from Mazra'at Fashkul and violated Lebanese airspace over the Mazra't al-Majidiyah for a few seconds at medium altitude, then returned to occupied Palestinian territory;

- Between 2230 and 2315 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Naqurah, overflew the sea, proceeding as far as Damur, then left Lebanese airspace via the same place where it had entered.

On 20 April 2007:

- Between 1008 and 1038 hours eight Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Naqurah, Rumaysh and Aytarun, proceeding north as far as a point east of Sidon, next headed towards the Bekaa, proceeding as far as Hirmil, then continued towards the sea, passing over the Cedars and Shikka and returned towards the south;

- Between 1246 and 1324 hours two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering off Tyre and proceeding as far as Markaba, continued in a northerly direction as far as Shikka, circled over Sidon and Iqlim al-Kharrub, then left Lebanese airspace over Naqurah;

- Between 1500 and 1555 hours four Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Alma al-Sha'b, proceeded as far as Shikka, overflew all the regions of Lebanon, then left over the sea off Naqurah;

- Between 1700 and 2300 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Alma al-Sha'b heading north, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Rumaysh;

- At 2300 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Naqurah, circled over the South, then left over Alma al-Sha'b at 0205 hours on 21 April 2007.

On 21 April 2007:

- Between 0959 and 1320 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, circled over the South, then left over Rumaysh;

- Between 1305 and 1610 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Naqurah.

Sea violations

On 20 April 2007, at 0100 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat fired an illumination flare over a Lebanese fishing boat while the latter was in territorial waters at a distance of 205 metres north of the buoy line. It then returned and fired a second flare over it at 0120 hours, when it was at a distance of 60 metres north of the said line.

Field violations

On 15 April 2007, at 1500 hours, an Israeli patrol confronted two Lebanese farmers who were ploughing their land near the border in the Haybara area (outside the town of Blida) and fired two smoke bombs at them, forcing them to leave.

On 20 April 2007, at 1200 hours, a Merkava tank proceeded from the Al-Hadb enemy Israeli position (opposite Yarun) and stationed itself opposite the Lebanese Army's Al-Khirba position, aimed its guns towards the latter, then returned to its post at 1212 hours.

Other Israeli activities

On 18 April 2007, between 0900 and 1830 hours, two Poclain backhoes and a bulldozer belonging to the Israeli enemy performed excavation work between the Blue Line and the technical line (opposite the village of Ayta al-Sha'b).

United Nations A/61/888

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 May 2007

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 27
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Letter dated 27 April 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Herewith, I would like to draw your attention to the ongoing photo exhibition at United Nations Headquarters on the contribution of the Russian Federation to the various peacekeeping operations and, in particular, to the inaccuracies in its titles.

First of all, I would like to express our respect for the contributions of the States Members of the United Nations to peacekeeping operations around the globe.

Regrettably, the titles of the photos displaying activities of the joint peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the conflict zone of Georgia omit the name of the State Member of the United Nations on whose territory the peacekeepers are temporarily deployed. The geographical names and some facts are inaccurate and contradict not only their originality but also official United Nations language and Security Council resolutions.

It is particularly disturbing that in the United Nations Headquarters building, we are witnessing an event that disregards all the United Nations documents and provides incorrect information. It is even more unfortunate that all this is piloted by the State which is very much familiar with the peculiarities of the conflict and has the capacity of one of the facilitators.

I would like to reiterate that the exploitation of inaccurate definitions with regard to the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, by a facilitator country creates confusion and mistrust concerning its impartiality and constructive approach.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 27.

(*Signed*) Irakli **Alasania**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-32707 (E) 020507

United Nations A/61/889

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 May 2007

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 105 (e)
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of fourteen members of the Human Rights Council

Note verbale dated 26 April 2007 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions of the States Members of the United Nations and with reference to the forthcoming elections of the members of the United Nations Human Rights Council scheduled for 17 May 2007 in New York, has the honour to inform the latter that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has decided to present its candidature for re-election to the Human Rights Council for the period 2007-2010.

South Africa is currently serving as a member of the Human Rights Council and has played a leading role in all the ongoing institution-building processes of the Council, which mark a critical transition from the Commission on Human Rights to the new Council.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations herewith encloses an aide-memoire outlining South Africa's voluntary commitments with respect to the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 (see annex).

The Government of the Republic of South Africa would appreciate the valuable support of the States Members of the United Nations for its candidature to the Human Rights Council.

07-32713 (E) 020507

Annex to the note verbale dated 26 April 2007 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Aide-memoire in support of South Africa's candidature to the Human Rights Council

Following the first democratic elections in 1994, South Africa returned to the international community in 1995 to assume its rightful place among the community of nations. The experience in this relatively short period has been richly rewarding and South Africa has played a key role in the shaping of the international human rights agenda including the constant development of international human rights and humanitarian law. A central consideration in South Africa's foreign policy is the commitment to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the advancement of democracy.

South Africa's Constitution and Bill of Rights

The first democratic elections of 1994 placed South Africa firmly on the path of constitutional democracy. The Republic of South Africa Constitution Act 108 of 1996 is the supreme law of the land. In keeping with the international Bill of Human Rights, the South African Constitution entrenches and constitutionally guarantees all the universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Whereas the South African democracy is relatively young, the heroic struggle by South Africans for democracy, social justice and human rights and fundamental freedoms is very old and extends over a period of 350 years. During this period South Africans were subjected to successive repressive regimes ranging from conquests, colonialism and the worst form of institutionalized racism and racial discrimination, namely, apartheid.

The 1994 democratic elections in South Africa created a political space for all the rights enumerated in the Constitution to be practically enjoyed. In this regard, the political vision of the democratic government in South Africa is predicted on a fundamental principle which affirms the inextricability between economic, social and cultural rights on the one hand, and the civil and political rights on the other. Also consistent with the fundamentals of the international human rights law, South Africa strongly upholds the notion of i) promotion, ii) protection and iii) fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. South Africa's human rights value system is founded on this notion. South Africa has lodged its National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights at the United Nations on 10 December 1998.

The South African Constitutional Court decisions have produced significant judgements and adjudications which underline the justiciability of the economic, social and cultural rights. The South African case law is currently being used at the international level to give impetus and momentum to the strengthening of the international human rights instruments dealing with economic, social and cultural rights.

Between 1995 and 2006 South Africa has been a member of the Commission on Human Rights on three occasions. In this regard, South Africa chaired the 54th Session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1998, became a Vice-Chair to the 58th Session in 2002 and acted as Co-ordinator on Human Rights issues on behalf of the African Group during the 59th Session in 2003.

Institutions supporting South Africa's democracy

National institutions, established in terms of the constitutional provisions to support constitutional democracy in the country, are actively involved in the monitoring of South Africa's compliance with respect to the implementation of international human rights instruments of which South Africa is a party.

The South African Constitution of 1996 makes provision, through its Chapter 9, for the establishment of the following state institutions to strengthen constitutional democracy in the Republic of South Africa. These institutions are independent and subject only to the Constitution and Parliament:

the Public Protector,
the South African Human Rights Commission,
the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities,
the Commission for Gender Equality,
the Auditor-General, and
the Electoral Commission.

UNDERTAKINGS/PLEDGES

It should be underlined that South Africa by its very nature and for historical reasons is among the countries within the United Nations that takes the international human rights agenda very seriously. As a member of the new Human Rights Council, the South African Government undertakes to abide by the following principles:

continue to receive the HRC's Special Procedures and Mechanisms (consistent with its decision of 22 October 2002) wishing to visit the country in keeping with their various mandates. Since the issuance of this open invitation, the following mechanisms have visited South Africa without any restrictions or impediments;

Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental of Indigenous Peoples,
Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions, and
Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Pornography and Child Prostitution, and
Special Rapporteur of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) on the Conditions of Prisons and Detention in Africa,

respect for the integrity and dignity of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The South African Government will work to ensure that the High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR) and her personnel are above the manipulation and influences of States,

continue contributing financially to the OHCHR. Such contributions shall not be in any way earmarked, as the earmarking of funding to the OHCHR has a limiting effect on the operations of the OHCHR,

continue to support important funds and programmes within the OHCHR aimed at advancing the cause of human rights globally, such as the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the recently established United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF),

continue with its unwavering position to advocate for a balanced Sustainable Development Programme within the human rights framework as underlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (VDPA) as well

as the United Nations General Assembly resolution 48/141. In this regard South Africa will be one of the chief proponents of a balanced agenda of the HRC which reflects, among others, the primacy of achieving the realisation of the right to development as well as moral human rights issues such as the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment. As it will be recalled, South Africa hosted the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in November 2002 whose Programme of Action is globally regarded as an instructive document for achieving sustainable development,

work to ensure that one of the first preoccupations of the substantive sessions of the HRC will be to update the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), through an amendment protocol, placing the right to development on par with all other rights enumerated in these instruments,

work to promote, within the Human Rights Council, a common understanding that human rights can only be practically enjoyed through an effective partnership with all the relevant stakeholders at all levels,

continue to submit country reports to human rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies. To this end, South Africa will present its country reports to the CERD and the CAT during 2006. South Africa has also presented, during 2005, its country report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, and

undertake to submit in the near future a National Action Plan (NAP) exclusively covering the area of racism and racial discrimination as required by the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA). As it will be recalled, South Africa hosted the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related (WCAR) on 31 August to 08 September 2001.

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA IS A STATE PARTY

The South African Government signed most of the international human rights instruments on 10 December 1995, and have since ratified/acceded to the following instruments:

the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)
the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)
the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
Optional Protocol to the ICCPR
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR
Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Pornography and Child Prostitution
Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Use of Children in Armed Conflict, and
Optional Protocol to the CEDAW.

REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO WHICH SOUTH AFRICA IS A STATE PARTY

South Africa is also a State Party to the following regional (African) human rights instruments:

the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

South Africa has volunteered and is next in line to be peer reviewed under the African Peer Review Mechanism on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Commitment to international human rights instruments

South Africans are serving or have served on the following Treaty Monitoring Bodies:

the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD),
the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and
the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and
the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR).

South Africa plays a key role in advocating the agenda for development through intergovernmental structures of the Non- Aligned Movement (NAM) and the Group of 77 and China (G77).

INSTRUMENTS IN THE PROCESS OF RATIFICATION

The South African Government is in the process of ratifying the following important human rights instruments:

the International Covenant on Economic, Social an Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
the International Covenant on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and
the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT)

United Nations A/61/890

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 May 2007

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 117
Programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

Review of logical frameworks for special political missions for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2007

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Pursuant to paragraph 7, section VII, of General Assembly resolution 61/252, the present report contains the review of logical frameworks for special political missions for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2007 presented in the reports of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council (A/61/525 and Add.1-5).

07-32844 (E) 070507

I. Background

1. In paragraph 7, section VII, of its resolution 61/252, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the logical frameworks for all special political missions in order to ensure that their programmatic aspects and resource requirements are consistent with mandates of the Assembly and the Security Council and to report to it no later than the early part of the second part of its resumed sixty-first session.

2. Pursuant to that request, logical frameworks of all special political missions for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2007, as presented in the results-based budgeting format and contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council,[1] have been reviewed, taking into account the provisions set out in section VII of resolution 61/252.

3. As a result, it has been determined that logical frameworks of all but three special political missions are in full compliance with the relevant provisions of the resolution and that its programmatic aspects and resource requirements are consistent with the mandates of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

4. Minor adjustments have been made to the logical framework for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) and two outputs have been added to the logical frameworks for the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau.

5. The proposed changes to the logical frameworks of these three missions are included in section II below.

II. Revisions to logical frameworks

A. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)

Objective: Full implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council, in particular resolution 1680 (2006) and the relevant provisions of resolution 1701 (2006)

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Facilitation of strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout its territory	(a) (i) Support by the Special Envoy for increased efforts towards the establishment of mutual diplomatic relations between Lebanon and the Member States mentioned in Security Council resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006); related statements of the President of the Security Council; and the delineation of the international boundaries of Lebanon with those Member States

[1] A/61/525 and Add.1-5.

	Performance measure: Number of interactions with relevant parties 2005: 15 Estimate 2006: 15-25 Target 2007: 20-30 (ii) Facilitation of increased extension of authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout Lebanese territory, in particular along its borders *Performance measure*: Number of interactions with relevant parties 2005: 15 Estimate 2006: 15-25 Target 2007: 20-30 (iii) Support by the Special Envoy for the cessation of the illegal flow of weaponry to Lebanon *Performance measure*: Number of interactions with relevant parties 2005: 15 Estimate 2006: 15-25 Target 2007: 20-30

Outputs

- Regular meetings of the Special Envoy with representatives of the Government of Lebanon and other interested Governments
- Support to the Government of Lebanon in the implementation of the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular through good offices
- Semi-annual reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(b) Facilitation of the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias	(b) (i) Increased accession by the Government of Lebanon to the right to exert the monopoly on the use of force throughout its territory *Performance measure*: Number of interactions with relevant parties 2005: 15 Estimate 2006: 15-25 Target 2007: 20-30

	(ii) Support by the Special Envoy for a reduction in the number of groups other than the official armed forces carrying arms *Performance measure*: Number of interactions with relevant parties 2005: 15 Estimate 2006: 15-25 Target 2007: 20-30 (iii) Support by the Special Envoy for a reduction in the number of militia or other armed groups operating in Lebanon *Performance measure*: Number of interactions with relevant parties 2005: 15 Estimate 2006: 15-25 Target 2007: 20-30

Outputs

- Support to the Lebanese national dialogue related to the disbanding and disarmament of Lebanese militias, in particular through meetings with the Government of Lebanon
- Facilitation of a dialogue between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)/Palestinian Authority and the Government of Lebanon on the disbanding and disarmament of Palestinian militias, in particular through meetings with the PLO/Palestinian Authority and good offices between the PLO and the Government of Lebanon
- Good offices and consultations with all foreign Governments that might have influence on the Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias in Lebanon to assist in implementing the requirements of the relevant Security Council resolutions in a peaceful manner
- Semi-annual reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(c) Facilitation in support of a strengthened response by all relevant Governments to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1680 (2006)	(c) (i) Support by the Special Envoy for increased efforts by the Governments of Lebanon and the Member States mentioned in Security Council resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006); and related statements of the President of the Security Council to engage in regular bilateral dialogue, including enhanced bilateral relations *Performance measure*: Number of interactions with relevant parties 2005: 15 Estimate 2006: 15-25 Target 2007: 20-30

(ii) Support by the Special Envoy for increased efforts to encourage the establishment of full diplomatic relations and representation between the Governments of Lebanon and the Member States mentioned in Security Council resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006); and related statements of the President of the Security Council

Performance measure: Number of interactions with relevant parties

2005: 15

Estimate 2006: 15-25

Target 2007: 20-30

Outputs

- Good offices and consultations with the Governments of Lebanon and the Member States mentioned in Security Council resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006) and related statements of the President of the Security Council and other regional players with the purpose of facilitating bilateral dialogue, leading to the establishment of diplomatic relations and the delineation of the borders
- Good offices and facilitation of bilateral and multilateral dialogue between Lebanon and the Member States mentioned in Security Council resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006) and related statements of the President of the Security Council
- Regularization and clarification of Lebanon's borders
- Semi-annual reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council

B. United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic and United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

6. The following outputs will be added under expected accomplishments/indicators of achievement (c) for the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic and under expected accomplishments/indicators of achievement (d) for the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau:

- Promotion and monitoring of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and the provision of reports on its implementation, aiming at the empowerment of women at the decision-making level in all areas of the peace consolidation process
- Seminar on sensitization of political leaders and civil society actors on the role of women in the peace consolidation process.

III. Action required of the General Assembly

7. **The General Assembly is requested to approve the proposed revisions to the logical framework for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2007 for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004), the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau.**